Business Notices.

WARNOCK & Go., in their New Store, No. 519 Brodway St. Microlas Hotel, have opened an array of Grat's Hats Dress and Undress, which for Taste, Variety and Excellence

their SPRING PATTERN HAT is a most decided hit. A KNOX ASTONISHER.-Have you seen it A KNOX ANTONISHER,—Have you seen it.

Have you formed one of the many crowds that for days past have turoneed KNOX's enlarged, improved and popular sales room, for the purpose of securing your Spring hat! Do you know that his price is only four dollars! Are you aware that Knox's rivals have been emphatically used up, astonished and excited, by his latest production? If not, why not? If you cannot answer these questions, call at once at No. 212 Broadway, and "see what you shall see."

SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Stylks of Clothing are now exposed, and ready for sale, embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats, Ragland, English and French Business Goats, Business Goats, English and French Business Goats, Business Goats, Business Goats, Business Goats, Business Goats, Business Goats, Grand French Phase Coats, Goats Goats, Goats Goats, Goats Goats, Goats Goats, SPRING, 1857.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner

CALL AND
See those
Aqua Scutum Ragians.
N. R. Gollins & Co.,
Corner John and Nassau etc. SYNONYMA.

Cheap Critica and Dailey's, cheap Glass and Dailey's, cheap Glass and Dailey's, cheap Glass and Dailey's, cheap Glass are greater and Dailey's, cheap Silver plated Ware and Dailey's these have all grown into synonyms, and will hereafter be quoted by the public as such. Why? Because everybedy, and the rest of trankind, are new purchasers at the setablishment of Dailey's & Co., Nos. 631 and 631 Broadway. To get at idea of the low rates at which they offer their wares, look at their list of princes, published in our issue of to-day, in the Dry Goods column.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, mported spready for the Spring's trade, which until further motice, will be sold at Last Fall's Fall's Rucks. The early bird source will be sold at Last Fall's Fall's Rucks. Source & Louvanizary. No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-st.

DRESS, the type of civilization, and the distinct tion of social grades, is nowhere more scientifically and tastefully selected and degantly made than at the Grastite Hall Chotting Warehouse, No. 122 Fution at Mr. E. De Groot, as an enterprising and successful manufacturer of Gentlemon's Glotking, is well known. His styles are always new and his

SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. 8
GARRITZ, a beautiful Pictorial Paffer, contains full and reliable
Information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper
will fearn how to purchase a Sewing Machines with which
\$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected
from being imposed upon by any of the humburg machines now
before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent
gratia to all who apply by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. PATERANCE BATERDAD TRACK SCALES. FAIRHANKS' COAL SCALES.

PAIRBANKS' ROLLING MILL SCALES. PAIRBANKS' MINERS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES.

PATERANES' SCALES ON WHEELS. PAIRBANKS' WHEELBARROW SCALES. PAIRBANKS' FLOUR PACKING SCALES.

FAIRBANES' FAMILY SCALES, weighing from half an oz

FAIRBANES' GROCERS' SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE. No. 189 Broadway, Between Dey and Courtland-sta., New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, At an election held on 6th instant, the following named gen

At an election held on 6th instant, the following named gentiemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Charles J. Martin,
A. F. Willmarth,
Ward A. Werk,
John B. Hutchinson,
Coorge C. Collins,
Danford N. Barney,
Chas. A. Butkley,
Thomas Messenger,
Geo. D. Morgan,
Wm. H. Mellen,
Chas. A. Butkley,
Thomas Messenger,
Geo. D. Morgan,
Wm. H. Mellen,
Theod McNamee,
Chas. B. Hatch,
B. Watson Bull,
Chatles P. Baldwin,
Levien D. Guman,
George Bliss,
Latterbury, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,
Lovier E. Wood,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,
Lovier E. Wood,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,
Lucien D. Coman,
Lovier P. Stone,
John G. Neison,
John R. Ford,
Sydney Mason,
Lovi P. Stone,
John G. Neison,
John W. Whitlock,
Lyman Cooke,
Cyrus Yale, Jr.,
Martin was unanimously re-elected President, and A. F.
Willmarth, Vice President
L. Millton Smith, Secretary.
New-York, April 7, 1857.

1,000 DOZ. LADIES' KID GLOVES. GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, slightly damaged, a fine article at received.

A. BOYNTON, No. 82 Gedar-st.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co.,

No. 63 Liberty et. N. Y.,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
PREFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock.
In BRAUTY OF STYLE, RXCFLLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAF-BRAS, we are canabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

FINE ARTS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &C.

It has been spily remarked by critics, that good taste being intuitive, gems of art were to be seen on the walls of even unpretending manaions, and that the best and porest taste was not always to be looked for in marble halls.

Apply the inforence in the adornment of the outward man, and where, for a series of years, has been realized the discernment that has given celat to the Ready-made CLOTHING busi-

ment that has given colat to the Ready-made COTTRING Uni-nees, and by productions the most recherche in style, avorted a subjection to the old regimen in getting suited, let the com-munity answer, and be assured that competition but prompts us to more stremeous endeavors in a determination to retain the supressmey heretofore awarded our CLOTHING. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., Clothiers, No. 231 Broadway, Third door above Astor House

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT

WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Roade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, Batin De Laines, Worsted Damanks, Lace and Muslin Curtains. Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
Wishow-Shades.—Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities analice us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS

—To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dye is admitted to be the best in use. Look at the clear browns, the glossy deep blacks it produces; could nature do better? Impos-sible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor-House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NOVE FAILED,
their Powder-proof Lock has nover been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use. No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

"8 1 G N 8 For the Pirst of May."

ACREMAN & MILLER,

No. 101 Nassaust, next to The Hersis Office.

Sick-Boards Always, 25000.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Touress have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dys. Sold at Batchelou's, No. 233 Broadway.

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES.—Call and exam-

ine the beautiful Machines on exhibition at CALEF'S, No. 333 Broadway, up stairs. They are simple in construction, do but ter work and are sold at a lower price than any other Machine in the market. Every description of work done to order with neatures and dispatch. LARGE FRUIT TREES, &c.-WM. R. PRINCE

A Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer extra large-sized Fault and TREES, including large EVENGEREN, suitable for immediate bearing and ornament. Price catalogues at FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 398 Broadway. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES are very useful in all kinds of housework, protect the bands against corrosive or dyeing substances, and koop them soft, smooth and white, particularly useful in gardening and care of flowers. For gains at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 36 Johnst., up-stairs.

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C .- The Dew Catalogues of WM. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N.Y., comprising extra large Trens for immediate ornament, can be had, gratis, at Fowler and Wells's, No. 30s Broadway.

BRUSHES of every description less than any other catablishment in the city. Barry's Tricopheneus, 12 cents Mosk and other Perfumes, 12 cents; Lyon's Kathairon, 15s. Phalon's Paphian Lotton, 40s. Pomades, Soaps, &c., at Pon THE & Palachtleb's, 415 Hudson-st., and 18 Arcade, 564 B'way

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushlong, near New York, invite the attention of those about planting to their large and well-grown stock of deciduous and evergreen Trees. They can supply, to great advantage, those who wish to plant in masses, or who wish single specimens of large size for immediate effect. Exotic Plants. Roses and Vines can also be formaled in great variety. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 29 Wall at, basement.

CARPETINGS!

A very large assortment of the LAFRAT STYLES, Now offered for Cash AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, At

ARTHUR DOKNELLY'S.
No. 28 Bowery, between Grand and Hester sts. Holloway's Phils.—Every atom of mercury, iron or other mineral introduced into the system, leaves its mark behind. These Phils are a combination of healthful, purifying tonic vesstable extracts. They invigorate as well as purge and reguiste, and relieve overy complaint incident to the internal organs. Sold at the manufactory, No. 39 Maidon-lane, New York, and by all druggets, at 25c., Sc. and \$1 per box.

ESPENSCHEID understands how to give the finish-ing prace to the appearance of a Gentleman. His Spring Style is an improvement upon all that have preceded it. Gentlemen desirous of a fine HAT can be accommodated at 118 Nassaulet.

SPRING CLOTHING!

Ritenaive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton et., between Gold and Cliff sta

No Old or Imperfect Goods. All New, Noat and Fresh. The prices, however, are as low as other houses will charge you for inferior articles. White Chin. Tes. Sets. 44 pieces. \$3.75, worth 5.59; White Dinner Sets, 15-pieces, \$16, worth \$2.5; Silver piated Casters, with 6 Cut-Glas Bottles, \$4.75, worth 7.59; Silver-piated Tes.Kettles, \$17 worth 19; Silver-plated Table Forks, 44, worth 6. Silver-plate worth 19; Silver-plated Table Forks, 44, worth 6.50. ement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. Dailley & Co., 631 and 633 Broadway.

N. R. COLLINS & Co.'s Old Stand, Corner of John and Nassau-sta. SPRING CLOTHING.

RAGLANS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS. VESTS. N. R. COLLINS & Co.

GEO. F. PETERSON.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carrey business, in the firm of
E. A. Prykeson & Co.,
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 8/ to 10/ per yard.
Rick Velvet Carpeting, 12/ to 16/ per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Officioths of every description at the lowest cash prices.

ELEGANT NEW STYLES OF DINING and TRA SKRYICES.

PARIAN STATUARY.

PARIAN STATUARY.

BROWNES, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

and CHANDRIERS.

The newest and most extensive assortment in the city.

E. V. Hauchwoott & Co.,

Nos. 483, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. The skill of DR. H. K. ROOT & Co. in the treat-

ment of LUNG, HEART, LIVER and other chronic diseases is well known to the public. It must be remembered that they will remove to Saratoga Springs the 1st of May, and those who wish to consult them personally at their office, No. 512 Broad-way, must do so at once. MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respecta-ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Old Ulters and Burns, unsurpassed. S. B. Smith, Electro-Mag-netist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

Exclusive Straw-Hat Warehouse.—We are now prepared to offer the retail batters, both in the city and country, an entirely new and very desirable stock, manufactured expressly for this season's retail trade, comprising in part many new and very desirable styles for Men and Boys, together with the largest and most complete assortment of Children's relially-trimmed Straw Hars ever offered, every article being strictly of our own manufacture, thereby insuring a uniformity of finish not otherwise obtained, and enabling us to offer greater advantages to buyers.

A. Leland & Co., No. 180 Broadway.

NEW, NEAT, FRESH.

NEW, NEAT, FRESH.

The best, largest, newest and most clearnt assortment of CRINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER-PLATED WARE ever offered for sale in America is now on exhibition at the Warrenoma of Mesers. Dailley & Co., Broadway. Strange to say, the whole is being sold at prices low enough to effect the disposal of the whole stock by the lat of June. Don't sak why. Leave that to them. Let it suffice your purpose that the prices are fully twenty per cent less than you can buy elsewhere. Read Misers D. & Co.'s advertisement in the Dry-Goods column of this mace.

FRANCIPANN!—PIESSE & LUEIN, Perfumery factors, Los don, are the only makers of the genuine FRANCIPANN, eterm-perfume, pronounced by compoliseours to be the most francian and lasting odour made. Sole agents for the United States INGER & Co., Druggists, No. 509 Broadway. Sold everywhere

We desire to inform our friends and the public that we have arranged the stock which remained unsoid in the old store apart in a Cheap Side Room. It includes Tes Sevices, Bronzes, Vasce, Glassware, &c., and we shall offer the at decided bargains. We design in future to place in this room any articles which may be at all old or imperfect, and we shall them regardless of cost. Particle in search of bargains with do well to pay this room a visit.

E. V. Haudawour & Co.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Purchasers before buy ing, please call at No. 533 Broadway, and examine some very fine Jacob Chickering Planos. Also, the Horace Waters Pranos, which will be sold very low during the coming week, to make alterations in the store. Melodeous from \$25 to \$159. Second-hand Planos, from \$30 to \$125. Planos and Melodeous to rent, and for sale on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

THE VENERABLE CHICHESTER has stepped aside from his professional duties for no light purpose, well-known Dysrkesta Spectric cures this awful disk without purging. It has no equal as a settler of the atom 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggista. Depot No.

haled; it is the only fluid that contains Electro-Magnetism, which it imparts to the body, increasing its visitity, onabling it at once to expel Pain and Disease. The following are the names of a few well-known persons who have used Olivo Tar, and who commendits use for disease of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Mus-

mmendits use for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Musca, Johnts, Skin, &c.:

Inase V. Fowler, eq., Postmaster, New-York.

George Law, eqq., 5th-av., New York.

Joseph L. Lord, eqq., No. il Wallest., New-York.

J. H. Laud, esq., Publisher of Independent, New-York.

Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New York.

Chas, Van Wyck, esq., Pro'r Christian Intelligencer, N. Y.

Robert B. Coleman, eqq., Astor House, New-York.

Simeon Draper, eqq., cor. Pine and William sta, New-York.

Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

Col. Daniel Richards, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

Wim. B. Townsend, esq., Staten Island, N. Y.

Thurlow Weed, esq., Albany, N. Y.

John M. Barnard, esq., Boston, Mass.

Thurlow Weed, esq., Albany, N. Y.
John M. Barnard, esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen, Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exter, N. H.
Rev. R. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
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Hon, David A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan.
John E. Warner, esq., California,
John E. Warner, esq., California,
Ohive Tar Rissold at So cents a bottle by the Stafford
OLIVE Tar Comfany, No. 16 State-st. (cast side of Battery),
New-York, and all druggists.

ew-York, and all druggists.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

The scheme for taking \$196,000 of the city money to pay for certain lots, said to be owned by Robert W. Lowber, is not likely to succeed. The Controller will not take the deeds nor pay the money, for the sufficient reason that he is expressly forbidden to do it. A well-known section of the Charter prevents the payment of money unless the same has been previously appropriated and named in the tax levy. The Common Council are equally forbidden to vote away money not so appropriated; but the Charter is of no account in the Board of Councilmen, where a majority of the members seem hardly to know that there is a Charter. After the Common Council had ordered Mr. Flagg to purchase the property, some of the sellers discovered the reason why he would not pay, posted forthwith to Albany and got a bill before the Assembly authorizing the City of New-York to borrow \$350. 000 for market purposes. This bill did not pass, and so the swamp lot speculators must wait another year.

The steamship America, with later advices from Europe, arrived last night at Halifax, but owing to the disarrangement of the wires we are obliged to go to press without our usual summary of the news.

Mayor Wood's position in the partisan war which he has declared against the Police Commissioners, was not improved at the hearing before Judge Davies yesterday afternoon. His counsel drew almost all their arguments from that section of the Constitution to which reference has heretofore been made. They even went so far as to say that the Legislature has no authority to erect a new territorial division for purposes of civil government, and maintained that the office of a Board of Police Commissioners is not an office unknown to the Constitution, although no such thing as a Police Commissioner, in name or in function, existed until 1853, seven years after the Constitution was formed, and although the power of the new Commission is different as well as more extensive than was wielded by its predecessors. Such a line of reasoning is more to be praised for originality

evades, the answer to the former part of the section in question, which resides in its latter clauses.

Another course of argument, which would be even still more surprising, did it not have a quasiprecedent in Chief Justice Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case, was partly hinted at and partly stated, both by Judge Edmonds and Mr. O'Conor. It is drawn from what is called the general purpose and scope, or the spirit of the Constitution. The chief object of its framers, it is contended, was to decentralize; therefore, no centralization, no withdrawal of power from local authorities, is permissible. Courts are requested to look beyond the wording of the instrument which is the supreme law of the State, and inquire what idea lay at the heart of its framers, and infer that because it was meant to be generally applied, it must be taken as universal in its operation. This is strict-constructionism with a vengeance. The next thing will be to invoke the genius of Liberty, rather say the genius of Slavery, to interpret our Constitutions.

Comparatively little attention was given to these arguments by Mr. Evarts, who opened the case for the defendants, though quite sufficient to show their werkness. He met the question at the threshold, by asking what standing Mayor Wood, as a piece of the Corporation, a fragment of the old Police Commission, a deputy of the Common Council, a corperator, a tax-payer or a citizen, had in Court? What right lay in him to ask a Judge to decide a constitutional question for the purpose of resolving his private doubts, and meantime to elog the wheels of Government, prevent the enforcement of a statute passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and leave a City or a State in anarchy? The Judiciary, he contendedand the statement cannot but carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind-can decide whether a statute conflicts with the Constitution when and only when that question grows out of a private litigation, a contest between parties as to other matters, and not upon a case made for the purpose of a decision. The presumption should always be that the Legislature was in the right.

The argument of Judge Edmonds in behalf of Wood must have excited some rather queer, not to say amusing, reminiscences in the minds of those who not many months ago met with him in committee to devise a new Police law and a new Charter. These gentlemen could not fail to remember the zeal with which the Judge then advocated the appointment of Commissioners of Police by the Governor and Senate, and when questioned as to the constitutionality of the measure, pointed affirmatively to his own decision in the matter of Whiting, reported in 2d Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. Indeed, in answering Judge Edmonds, Mr. Evarts placed him in a very embarrassing situation by quoting against him this very decision, which covers the whole ground of the argument. Judge Davies will very naturally inquire whether the law of Edmonds as Judge or as the feed counsel of such a man as Fernando Wood is to be taken. If the former, then the decision of the question was practically made many years ago in this district.

Judge Davies is certainly entitled to praise in sitting far into the evening, dinnerless and supperless; for the exigencies of the case demand prompt decision. If the act creating the Commission be constitutional, then by section 31 the old Board died day before yesterday, after the first meeting of the new Board, and all the acts of the Mayor are those of a treepasser. Benevolent Mayor! to try and keep hold of his last rod of power under guise of protecting the public good at the possible expense of by and by leaving the city at the mercy of burglars and murderers!

This springing of injunctions upon the exercise of official power will lead to bad results. For, under the doctrine contended for by Mr. O'Conor (who as he grows older becomes less nice in the kind of cases he undertakes), there will be sprung upon Judges Oakley, Ingraham and Smith an injunction from some one of their judicial brethren restraining them from appointing Commissioners of Excise; or rioters will some day obtain a similar "stop law" on the Chief of Police! What a grand gala the scoundrels of the city may then anticipate !

As the religious Anniversaries draw near, The Journal of Commerce, in a highly aggravated state of mind, looks forward with disgust and bitterness of spirit, not unmixed with a certain degree of alarm, to the discussions of the Slavery question likely to occur in those meetings, and which, indeed, in one religious convocation now holding its meetings in our neighborhood, have already commenced.

The attention of The Journal of Commerce is principally directed to the two Presbyterian Assemblies, in whose welfare its interest is hardly less deep than in the course of the cotton market and the flourishing state of trade generally. As the Old School Presbyterian Assembly is to meet at Lexington, Kentucky-a part of the country, as The Journal delicately hints, " not favorable to the operations of Abelitionists"—it seems to entertain a pleasing hope that a wholesome dread of bowieknives, gutta-percha canes and lynch law may keep the discussions of that reverend body within reasonable bounds, and that the opponents of Slavery who have seats in it may be induced, by considerations of personal safety-having the fate of Senator Summer before their eyes-to defer their onset till the next year, when they may expect to provoke a battle on free soil.

No such consolation, however, offers itself in the onse of the New School Assembly, which is to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, set down by The Journal of Commerce as "a very different sort of a place." As no exterior influences exist there for enforcing gag law, The Journal expects, to use its own elegant phraseology, the "blowing off of a great deal of steam." For our part, we think the Assembly will be lucky to escape with nothing worse than steam, even if it should prove of the hottest and most scalding sort. It has occasionally happened in that Assembly, if we mistake not, that some of the Pro-Slavery divines, in their eagerness to withdraw a subject so delicate from public inspection. have attempted to surround it with what had very much the odor and pitchy darkness of smoke from the bottomless pit.

In anticipation of what is likely to come, The Journal of Commerce goes back with unction to the haleyon times of 1818, when the Presbyterian Church was a unit on the subject; when both North and South concurred in passing strong resolutions about their desire to obtain the complete abolition of Slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible, throughout the world. That a similar harmonious sentiment on this question does not exist at this moment. The Journal of Commerce charges entirely to the violence of the Anti-Slavery men. Not content with merely good desires as to what somebody else might do bereafter; forgetting the intimations contained in the resolutions of 1818 thing still worse than the continuance of Slavery; no longer resting satisfied with encouragement and patronage of the Colonization Society as their whole duty in this matter; instead of "taking the " slaveholder by the hand and treating him as a brother, or at least as a gentleman," the Anti-Slavery members of the Presbyterian Assembly, according to the description of The Journal of Commerce, " seize these Southern brethren by the "throat, and command them to deliver;" and it is this departure by them from propriety and decency and the resolutions of 1818 that has caused and still causes, as The Journal thinks, all the trouble and agitation. That The Journal of Commerce should take this

view of the case is perhaps natural enough, and yet a moment's reflection cannot fail to convince even that journal, that in departure from the common ground occupied by both North and South in 1818, the South, or the slaveholding portion of it, has gone ten times, and ten bundred times as far as the North. The sdvance of the Northern men beyond the resolutions of 1818 has been very slight indeed. Not regarding immediate and universal emancipation as a thing of which the country stands at present in imminent danger, they may not think it necessary to waste strength, for which there are many more pressing calls, on warnings against it. They may think something more necessary by way of proof of Anti-Slavery sentiment than a mere occasional friendly word or contribution on behalf of the Colonization Society; but we are not aware that they demand anything more of their Southern brethren "who unhappily live smong slaves "whom they cannot immediately set free," than is demanded by the resolutions of 1818, namely, that " they severally use all their influence and all "their endeavors to bring them," i. e., the slaves, " into a state of freedom as soon as a door " for it can be safely opened."

But while the Anti-Slavery members of the Presbyterian Church have thus made but a slight, if any, advance upon the resolutions of 1818, what a spectacle is presented on the other side! Do we not find Doctors of Divinity arguing that Slavery is sanctioned and commanded by God and the Bible, and that not as a temporary, but as a permanent institution? Do we not find the ground openly taken by leading slaveholders in Church as well as State, that Slavery in the abstract is a good thing, and that so far from seeking or hoping its abolition, its perpetuation and extension ought to be struggled and prayed for ? Nor is this slaveholding departure from the resolutions of 1818 by any means confined to mere theory. How many leading Pro-Slavery Presbyterians supported, like The Journal of Commerce, the opening of all our Territories to Slavery, and are engaged like that journal in the conspiracy to make Kansas a Slave State ! Dead, indeed, must the Presbyterian Church be, if such atheistic innovations as these did not excite a commotion in it-a commotion which, however disagreeable it may be to money-making optimists and quietists, is but the struggle of nature to shake off a horrible nightmare, which, if not thus thrown off, must soon end in paralysis and death. When the slaveholding members of the Presbyterian Church return to the standard of 1818, it will be quite time to check down the Anti-Slavery part to the same

Since the first Southern Convention, the abstract dvance of the Slaveholding States in trade, manufactures, shipping, steamboats and mining, has been positively incomputable. Projects have been started which have put to the blush the petty enterprises of New-York, London and Havre: magnificent flotillas have anchored, theoretically, in the waters of Virginia and South Carolina; ideal mills have buzzed by every Southern water-course, and imaginary locomotives have clanked and screamed through every Southern wilderness. The papers of that ilk have been filled with commercial articles which only differed from our own in the fact that while ours usually relate to the past, and are eminently practical, the monetary literature of the South always relates to the future, and is beautifully poetical. The distinction, we trust, is not a difference. Taking the world goes, we are inclined to think that the homeliest edifice upon terra firma is more valuable for practical purposes than the tallest castle in the air. We are not averse to the pleasures of the imagination, and occasionally indulge in a daydream upon our own account, as the records of Wall street will testify; but then it must be admitted that a sloop in esse, actually built and fastened to the pier, is more valuable than another Great Republic clipper in posse, which is only floating through the mind of a projector, and can no more obtain a charter party than the Flying Dutchman. The little mistake which our Southern friends have made, has been in supposing that great wishes necessitated a magnificent fulfillment. The old proverb tells us, that if a desire for a horse were equivalent to a horse, all the beggars would be at once Arabically mounted, and at liberty to ride as fast as possible to the place unmentionable. But up to this time, all the steeds accquired in this way by the impoverished classes might be kept at livery for sixpence per annum. And it is just so with the financial aspirations and dilatations of the South. It seems to be the opinion of the ready writers and fluxive orators who defend the system of Slavery that prosperity can be established by resolution; that a more than Sidonian commerce can be extemporized by a liberal emission of tropes and metaphors; that figures of speech have some mystical connection with the figures of the ledger; and that any people, no matter what may be their condition, nor however de cided their lack of muscle or of money, can without the slightest difficulty talk themselves into a large and flourishing trade. These views may be correct, but they certainly are not those of any political economist of merit with whose writings we are acquainted. It has always been considered that mercantile affairs were governed by certain fixed and immutable laws. And however theorists may have differed about the nature of these, we believe they have all agreed that the accumulation of wealth depends chiefly upon industry and intelligence.

A certain M. Lacouture, who is described in The South newspaper as "an intelligent, active and enterprising French gentleman," is tickling the people of the Old Dominion with a project for the immediate establishment of a direct trade between France and Virginia. "With the impulsive ardor characteristic of his country," "he contemplates," says The South, "the exhaustless agricultural. manufacturing and commercial capabilities of the State." Moreover, "he points out the path to wealth, power and independence." What a remarkably obliging, sagacious and useful French gentleman good Mons. Lacouture must be! What an

patches and stump-tailed steers! The South is in rapture. The era of dependence on the North is about to pass away. The commercial independence of the South is about to begin. The value of imports from France to this country only \$6,000,000 per annum. Virginia will bring it up to ten times that amount. She will send any quantity of tobacco, flour and cotton to France; and that country in return will send any quantity of brandy, to be consumed with the most salutary effect by those who are now poisoned by "the compounds of Yankee chemistry" and "the pernicious decoctions of Northern villainy." addition to "the brandy for heroes," Virginia is to import in great cargoes the "choicest silks and 'jewelry, and all other articles which the ladies most dearly prize." Everything is to be delightfully arranged; Virginia is to be "stimulated to unusual effort;" " hidden treasures" are " to be discovered;" New-York is to be smashed, Boston annihilated, and "the individual and aggregate wealth of the slaveholding States increased " beyond the wildest computation." Such a miracle is this French doctor to work. He is to put poor, starved, decrepit, wasted Virginia absolutely upon her pins again; and the land-speculative Eli Thayer, with his money in his pocket, may go about his business and bargain for broad acres elsewhere. "First catch your rabbit," says the judicious

Mr. Glass. The dairy-maid must certainly get her eggs to market before she can treat berself to the beautiful green gown. When we hear of the first ship built by Virginian hands, affd manned by Virginian sailers, cleared from a Virginian port for Havre, we shall begin to keep an eye out for the kegs of brandy and the choicest silks and Jewelries. Moreover, we would suggest that if such an immense quantity of liquor and laces are to be sent from France, she will expect a great deal of tobacco in return. Of course, Virginia must produce a great deal more, and what is the prospect of such increase, let Gov. Wise's facts and fury answer, to say nothing of the probable effect upon the industry of the State of such a deluge of the best Otard. It must be remembered, too, that the prime staple of Virginia will not be received by France in exchange for her exports. M. Bonaparte has no objection to white slaves, but he does not care to lay in a stock of black ones. No; if Virginia is ever to send these ships she must once more take up those neglected but most necessary utensils, the shovel and the hoe. There can be no commerce that is not backed up by agriculture.

Not long ago we made some comments upon an article which we found in a Richmond paper, it which the writer sought to prove that mercantile prosperity, however great, was sure to be fleeting. and that the cultivation of the earth alone offered a guaranty of permanent glory. Now we have another Richmond paper laboring to prove that Virginia cannot flourish without ships. What next?

We vesterday expressed ourselves pretty freely as to the position in which Mr. Robert J. Walker, the Governor elect, so to speak, of Kansas, stands at this moment before the public. Apart from his own appointment as Governor, the whole action of the Administration with respect to Kansas, the appointments to office which it has made, and the appointments which it has omitted to make, would seem to show a determination to espouse the Border-Ruffian side, and to carry out the programme of Atchison and Stringfellow. But then this question occurs: What possible motive can Mr. Walker have in accepting the office of Governor of Kansas, only to be used as a cat's paw to take other people's chestnuts out of the fire, with no promise whatever of advantage, but, on the contrary, of pain, misery and mortification to himself! Here is a question which we confess ourselves wholly unable to answer, and we are therefore constrained to admit the possibility that Mr. Walker, in accepting the appointment of Governor of Kansas, does not occupy the humiliating position which circum-

stances would seem to indicate. It is well known that when Geary went to Kansas as Governor, he went there with unlimited authority, and that he assumed a control of affairs youd the narrow limits within which, by the letter of the Nebraska act and the bogus laws, the powers of the Governor are confined. Geary acted upon the principle that it was his business not only to preserve order but also to enforce justice-and for a time be seemed to be supported by the Administration at Washington in this view of the objects of his appointment. As the crisis at which Mr. Walker is appointed is hardly less serious than that which led to the appointment of Geary, it may be that he does not go to Kansas clothed with any less powers; and if such is the case, it may happen that he will not play there the secondary and inconsiderable part which we yesterday indicated for him.

If he really desires, and if Mr. Buchanan really lesires, that the Free-State men should take a share n the approaching Constitutional Convention, all that is necessary is that he should take the responsibility of enabling them to do so on fair and equal terms. Assure to the Free-State men a fair election, let Gov. Walker but carry out what Presdent Buchanan in his inaugural declares to be the imperative duty of the Government"-the duty, namely, of "securing to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of 'his opinion by his vote"-and the Free-State nen would wish or ask nothing better.

As to the bogus law pretending to limit the right of voting at the proposed election to certain persons, and giving the complete control of the polls to certain bogus officials, inasmuch as in the matter of taking the census and the publication of the lists of voters so obtained the provisions of that law have failed to be carried out, that law may well be considered as having been nullified by the very parties to whom its execution was intrusted. Let Mr. Walker assume the responsibility of appointing an election for members of a State Legislature under the original provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which never yet have been carried out-or of members of a Constitutional Convention, if he thinks fit-and let him perform what Mr. Buchanan declares to be the imperative duty of the Government in securing to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote, and we do not doubt that, so far at least as the Free-State men are concerned, there would be a general turn-out, and a hearty concurrence in the issue of an election thus fairly held. In that case. Mr. Walker might really become the pacificator of Kansas.

An effort is being made to raise, by subscription, \$50,000 for the establishment of an Asylum for the Medical and Scientific Treatment of Inebriates. Of this sum \$32,000 have been subscribed as follows: By the citizens of Buffalo; \$2,040; Rochester, \$1,100; Albany, \$1,040; Syracuse, \$1,000; Utica, \$720; Lockthan soundness or force. It does not meet, it as to the dangers of immediate emancipation as a aid-de-camp for Gov. Wise in his war upon furze port, \$600; Gewego, \$550; Rome, \$420; Watertown, to the article which it is designed to superseds.

\$420; Auburn, \$320; Binghamton, \$340; Afbien \$250; Amsterdam, \$240. THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALFPAX. SACKVILLE, April 23, 1857-Midnight The severe storm with which we have been visited prostrated the telegraph wires between Truro and Palifax, and communication with the latter place has been entirely suspended. This evening, however, we received the bare announcement that the steamship America had just arrived at Halifax, but although several hours have been spent in endeavoring to get over a few plish it. There is now no current whatever on the lines and as a rain storm prevails the prospect of get-

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thursday, April 23, 1857.
The Department of the Interior this moraing completed the organization of the Wagon Road Corpa, as follows: Fort Ridgley and South Pass Road—W. H. Nobles of Minnesota, Disbursing Agent; and S. A. Medary of Ohio, Engineer. Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Division; W. M. T. Magraw of Minsouri, Superintendent; Aza Beall of Masyland, Disbursing Agent, and J. W. Lander of Massachusette, Engineer, Western Division; John Kirk of California, Superintendent; Frenk Dewer of California, Disbursing Agent, and Mr. Bishop of California, Engineer, El Paso and Fort Yuma—James B. Teech of Texas, Superintendent; Gabriel Jordan of Afabama, Disbursing Agent, and N. H. Hutton, Engineer. Messrs. Magraw, Nobles and Leech leave Washington to-day.

Mr. Kirk is en route for California. The operations will be commenced with the least practicable delay. The War Department has not yet completed its organ-

ting anything to-night is entirely hopeless.

will be commenced with the least practicable delay. The War Department has not yet completed its organization for the road assigned to it.

The number of office-seekers has largely increased. during the present week. They press their applica-tions both at the Departments and private ledgings of the Secretaries, while the President is equally fatigued

with their importunities.

Mr. Henry J. Hulbert has been appointed Collector of Memphis, Tenn.

No Southern mail has been received from beyond

FROM ALBANY.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

Mr. Farrell, the important witness in the Burdell murder case, has been lodged in jall in this city on a charge of illegal voting.

The question of the disputed Mayoralty between Edward Perry, American, and Dr. Quackenbush, Democrat, was set down for trial to-day. Mr. Perry attended, but Dr. Quackenbush did not appear in Court, and an application was made in Mr. Perry's favor, but it was refused on the ground that, though the parties were bound in honor by private contract to come to trial to-day, no official stepulation was before the Court. Mayor Perry expressed a determination to take his seat as President of the Common Council at its next meeting. As the Council is largely Democratic, some trouble is anticipated.

WELCOME HOME OF THE HON. CALER

WELCOME HOME OF THE HON. CALRICUSHING.

Boston, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing's return to his home in Newburyport to-day was quite an event in that flourishing town. A special Committee of the citizens escorted him from Boston, and on his arrival at Newburyport a welcome address was made by Mayor Davenport, to which Mr. Cushing responded in a lengthy and eloquent speech. There was a national salutaired, military and civic procession, and a grand leves at the City Hall in the evening.

The Boston Daily Times coases to exist as a newspaper from this date, it having been purchased by the proprietor of The Herald, and will hereafter be energed in that enterprising penny journal.

nerged in that enterprising penny journal

LAND.

PORTLAND, Thursday, April 23, 1857.

The steamship Khersonese, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, via St. John's, N. F., and Hahfaz, arrived here at 94 o'clock this morning, with three handred and eighty-seven passengers.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE IN MINNESOTAL

The Indian stassaute in minnesotal.

The runners returned to Fairbault from the pursuit of the Indians confirm the rumored massacre in Blue Earth County. Forty settlers were murdered at Big Bend and several women carried off. Great alarms was everywhere felt. All the Indians beyond the Minnesota River have assumed a hostile attitude. Rumors are rife that there is an alliance of Sloux and Chippeness.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, April 23, 1857.
Lieut. Gardner, of the U. S. Navy, died suddenly
in a carriage yesterday.
The weather continues quite frosty in these parts.

THE COOPER WILL CASE. CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 28, 1857
At Dayton to-day the Jury in the Copper Will Co from in the District Court. Property to the \$500,000 is involved in the case.

The Ninth Ward Republican Association held a very interesting meeting at Bleecker Building on Wedneeday evening last. The large hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, whose enthusiasm for Freedom seemed to have lost nothing of its intensity since the campaign of last Autumn. Augustus F. Dow, esq., was called to preside, and briefly stated the object of the meeting on assuming the chair, after which he introduced WILLAN CULLEN BRYANT, who delivered a brief and impressive address in review of the great struggle still in progress between slavery and freedom predicting the final complete triumph of the latter at no very distant day. At the conclusion of Mr. Bry ant's speech, a young lady, in a few appropriate re-marks, presented, on behalf of the ladies of the Ninth Ward, a very bandsome flag to the Association. Messrs. R. P Clark and A. F. Dow responded on behalf of the Association. Gen. JAMES W. NYE then come forward and made a spirited speech in defense of the great principles of freedom and progress advocated by the Republican party; and was followed by Messes. Sann-FORD and WATERBURY, a couple of gentlemen who did good service in the Western States during the last

campaign.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. CLARK, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the citizens of this State who are in favor of good government, and just and equal law, have reason to be proud of the Legislature which has just adjourned, inasmuch as it is now a matter of history that no previous Legislature has ever performed so much labor, and passed so many, acts (over 300), many of which are designed to correct abuses under which our people have grounded and struggled for years.

Resolved, That we rendered all honor to those members of opposite parties in the Legislature who threw aside party the and gave their vote and influence in favor of such measures as were calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of our people.

were calculated to promote the westers and happaness of our people.

Revolved, That while the Member of Assembly from this distinct the Hom. Henry J. Irving was not the man of our choice, yet the thanks of the friends of law and order in this Ward are justly due and six hereby tendered to him for his manly expuser of the corrupt pelice government of Fernando the First, and for the votes and influence which he gave in favor of the Police and Charter acts as passed by the hegislature.

Revolved, That while we regret that one great measure of reform which we favored, viz: A Registry law, did not pass, yet we shall labor on and hope on until it is consummated, and the regan ditures.

Wollosise .- A number of gentlemen yesterday: by invitation, visited the extensive Wollosine Manaactory of Messrs. Velleman, Salemon & Co. in Thirtyecond street. This firm, who for some years have been engaged in this country in manufacturing whole bone for umbrellas, recently introduced a German patent for making a substitute for this useful interior, and have now in successful operation a very large establishment.

The article which they use for this purpose is ordinary ruttan, which by various ingenious processes they impregnate with a peculiar composition, which no only fills all the pores, but makes the rattan as dense and elastic as whalebone, while its liability to split is removed, and unlike whalebone it becomes impervious to water, and by continued use improves rather than deteriorates. This new and useful material for umbrellas, canes and similar purposes, is furnished at less than one half the price of good whalebone, while it is in every respect equal, and in some qualities superior,